

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed NEW YORK
HERALD.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 54

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th and 23d st.
LES BOULEVARDIERS. Matinee at 2—LA FÉRICOLE.BOHEMIA THEATRE, Bowery—ON HAND—A DAY
WELL SPENT. Matinee at 2.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street—
SARATOGA. Matinee at 1½.

GLOBE THEATRE, 128 Broadway—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. 400—JUDITH—KING. Matinee at 2½.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st. between 5th and 6th avs.—
ORLEANS. Matinee at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—THE DRAMA OF
HORIZON. Matinee at 1½.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—THE SPECTACLE OF
THE BLACK CROOK. Matinee at 1½.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street—
OUBS. Matinee at 1½—MAURICE LIFE.FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francaise)—
EDUCATIONAL RESULTS.LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 70 Broadway—LYNGARD
SKETCHES—NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS. At Matinee at 2.NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery—GERMAN
OPERA—NORMA.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street—GRAND CONCERT. Matinee at 1—GRAND CONCERT.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn—
THE SIF OF ST. MARC—HARRY ANDY.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 225 Broadway—
NEEDS MINSTRELS, FARGES, BULEZQUE, &c.

TOMMY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 301 Bowery—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway—COMIC VOCALISTS, NEGRO ACTS. Matinee at 1½.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st. between 6th and 7th avs.—NEW MINSTRELS. At Matinee at 2.

BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—BOOLEY'S AND KELLY & LORR'S MINSTRELS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.—Matinee at 2½.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 75 Broadway—
FORENSIC AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, March 25, 1871.

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THE PARIS "REDS" are anxious for a change, that's all. They have been shedding tears of blood, and now they want to shed the blood of Thiers.

THE PNEUMATIC RAILROAD is supposed to be all underground, but we are sorry to see that legislation upon it has not been all above-board.

MESSRS. FIELDS AND GOODRICH, in the Assembly yesterday, had a sharp encounter of Billingsgate. It was highly entertaining to the country members, but it makes the judicious grieve to read of it.

THE COMPLAINT is made in Boston that the constabulary seize only the smaller liquor saloons, and pass by the large hotel bars, just as the police here seize the little keno dens and ignore the great gambling houses about the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

JAMES GRADY, who murdered an old lady in October last, was hanged in Washington yesterday. In a letter which he dictated before his death he took occasion to denounce President Grant for not pardoning him; but it is satisfactory to know that few others will "go back" upon the much abused Executive on that account. Grady died as boldly as murderers on the scaffold usually do.

SENATOR SUMNER persists in presenting his resolutions against St. Domingo in the Senate, although legislation is supposed to be confined entirely to the Ku Klux. Perhaps Senator Sumner's vision is so distorted by his changed relations with the Executive that he looks upon Cabral and his Haytian adherents as simple-minded colored republicans and General Grant himself and the navy as the bloody Ku Klux.

SOCIALISM—WHAT DOES IT WANT?—It wants money. It wants ease. It wants comfort. As applied to Europe, it means the destruction of monarchy, then the destruction of aristocracy, then the appropriation of all property and the equal division thereof. As applied to the United States it means no more Vanderbilt, no more A. T. Stewarts, but universal equality. Socialism means theft. Where is the man anywhere who loves order who can wish success to the Paris "reds"? Honest men try to save. The socialists have for their purpose to feed fat on the savings of all honest men. Socialism as interpreted in these later times is the enemy of humanity.

The Joint High Commission at Washington—What It Ought to Aim at.

The High Commission, as it is termed, composed of distinguished men from England and prominent public men of the United States, now sitting at Washington to discuss disputed questions between the two great English speaking people of the world, and to find, if possible, means of adjustment, looms up prominently before the public mind on both sides the Atlantic. This is natural, for, with all the prejudice that exists and with good reasons of complaint on this side at the policy England has pursued toward America, the interests of the two nations are so interwoven and the hope of the world depends so much upon them that every enlightened man must desire a peaceful solution of their difficulties and a closer union between them.

It remains to be seen whether the persons engaged in this matter comprehend fully this important fact, or are endeavoring to adjust merely one or two questions in dispute, such as the Alabama claims and the fisheries, and are leaving the broader question to the future. Thus far they have not shown comprehensive, statesmanlike views, and seem to be contented with the wining and dining diplomacy for which the English are remarkable, and which has done much to hoodwink the ambassadors we have sent to England. Englishmen, like some of our politicians and lobbyists, think more can be accomplished through the dinner table or stomach than by appeals to the intelligence of the people. The English High Commission appear to be reveling in festivities as a means of capturing our politicians at Washington. We think a good dinner and a good glass of wine excellent to promote congeniality, and so far there can be no objection to such social intercourse; but we warn our Washington men against the eating and drinking fascinations of John Bull, which proved fatal to Reverdy Johnson, and which might leave the broad question of our relations with Great Britain unsatisfactory.

We are prompted to throw out this hint because certain leading British journals are disclaiming against our claims, while the English members of the High Commission are smiling most cordially upon the Washington politicians over the fumes of good dinners and wine. Let us have no more humbug or attempts at overreaching in this serious and important business of adjusting the difficulties between England and the United States. Let the Commissioners be frank, honest, liberal and comprehensive in their views on all questions concerning the present and future relations between the two countries, and both lasting friendship may be established and the well-being of the world may be promoted.

The Alabama claims and the fishery difficulty come in the foreground and form the basis of investigation and negotiation; but they should be only incidental to the broader question of the future relations between the two countries. What do twenty, or even fifty millions of dollars, in the settlement of the Alabama claims, or the interests of a few fishermen in New England and the colonies, amount to compared with the vast commercial intercourse and political and social considerations involved? England has been disposed to regard the settlement of the Alabama claims in a money point of view merely; has in rather an ostentatious manner offered to pay the claimants, and seems desirous of ignoring the higher consideration of violated national honor, comity and friendship; but while we insist upon payment as a matter of principle, we are too rich and prosperous to look upon a few millions of dollars as of much consequence. And with regard to the colonial fisheries, it is not so much what is lost or gained by our fishermen in consequence of the conduct of Great Britain or her colonies that we care about, as the unfriendly feeling exhibited and the want of consideration for the United States as the great overshadowing power of the American Continent. Our people cannot and will not endure the narrow, selfish policy of a few colonists on our border, when it comes in conflict with American interests and aspirations. To have peace and to promote friendship with the United States both the British government and the colonists must yield something to this great republic. In the fishery difficulty, as in other difficulties, it is not so much a question of abstract right that should be considered as of good neighborhood, friendship and regard for the controlling position of the United States on this Continent.

Some of the statesmen of England, and pre-eminently among them W. E. Forster, one of the present British Cabinet, and others of the young England school, anticipate the time when a closer political as well as commercial union will exist between Great Britain and the United States. There is growing up in England a large party which favors this view. The old prejudice and spirit of rivalry against this country, which were so strong a few years ago, are declining with our growth and the progress of democratic ideas in England. The mass of people there are beginning to realize the fact that this is soon to be the representative and most powerful country of the English-speaking race. At one time we were regarded as offshoots and treated as such; then we were cousins; now the British speak of us proudly as brothers. When we say the English-speaking race we include the Scotch and Irish, as well as the Anglo-Saxons proper, and in the contemplated closer union with the United States Ireland's difficulties would be removed. That enmity to England which Ireland has cherished, with good reason, for the oppression she has endured, would die out in time if England were to assimilate her institutions to those of the United States, and were to be united to this country by closer political relations. A common language and similar institutions would go far to remove the memory of the past and national prejudice. England has made great strides the last few years in democratic ideas, and must continue to advance. No doubt it will take some time to destroy the aristocratic notions of almost all classes in England, but they will give way to the enlightened and progressive spirit of the age and under the influence of this republic.

While we are far in advance of England in establishing the rights and equality of mankind as the corner stone of government, and have made model republican institutions for the world, we do not forget that the basis of our liberty came from the municipal institutions of

the mother country. We are aware, too, that England, with all her faults, has been the home of liberty, free speech and a free press, while the Continental nations of Europe have been denied these blessings. It is the English-speaking people—the people of the United Kingdom, of the United States and of the British colonies—that have carried civilization and commerce to every part of the earth, and that now dominate, directly or indirectly, nearly a third of the habitable globe. They are the people of progress. They are the great civilizers of all countries outside of Continental Europe. They have a mighty mission and future before them. Why, then, should they not be united and work in harmony together? Let the High Commission take this broad view of the destiny of the English-speaking race, and be prepared to give to each of the two great branches its proper rôle and position—to the United States Continental dominion in America, and to England a wide Asiatic and colonial rule in other parts of the world. While some of the great nations are decaying and others are being consolidated into military empires these two great branches of the same stock are spreading commerce, liberty and civilization to the uttermost parts of the globe. To combine their efforts and to unite them more closely together is a work to which the statesmen of both countries should now give their earnest attention.

The Ku Klux in South Carolina—Proclamation by President Grant.

The President yesterday issued a preliminary proclamation, reciting the disorders prevailing in South Carolina through the terrorism excited by the Ku Klux raiders, and warning these "unlawful combinations of armed men" to disperse and retire peacefully to their homes within twenty days. In his Message to Congress some days ago President Grant, in treating of the general state of disorder throughout the South, said that the authority of the Executive for quelling such disorder was not clear. In the present case, however, he finds his authority clear enough in the application of Governor Scott, the Legislature not being in session, for national aid to save the State from domestic violence—an application that places this preliminary action of the President, and the further action that it presages, fairly and squarely in harmony with article four, section four of the constitution. There is no doubt that this proclamation does presage something further. It means the dispersal at once of the Ku Klux Klans who have been making life there a hideous fright, the return of the republican Governor in peace and safety to his duties, and the restoration of order and security at once; or else it means the immediate rushing of United States troops into the State and the enforcement of peace in a manner that will remind some old South Carolinians of the nullification days when General Scott and General Jackson preserved the Union, "by the Eternal."

The six years that have passed since the close of the civil war have not served to obliterate from the minds of our Union-loving people their hearty hatred of causeless rebellion, nor to teach them to be particularly merciful to those unthinking or else unscrupulous spirits in the South who threaten to get up a new one. Nor is General Grant—who holds in his hands the personal paroles, dated as far back as Appomattox Court House, of the very men who have been creating these disorders in South Carolina—the man to rely upon any half way measures in enforcing the law against them. It is to be hoped the Ku Klux remember that characteristic of his, and will disperse quietly and at once.

Our telegrams and correspondence, and the official documents in the hands of Senate committees, show beyond a doubt that the Ku Klux have kept South Carolina and several other Southern States in a condition of anarchy equalled almost probably by the present Reign of Terror in Paris. The fact that the democrats, both North and South, condone it, if they do not openly endorse, the doings of this "unlawful combination," is incontestible evidence that such doings spring from old hatred of Northerners and "niggers," and therein they contain the germ whence sprung the rebellion of 1861. It is good and broad statesmanship on the part of General Grant, therefore, as well as it is his official duty, under the requirements of the constitution, to put down this spectre of rebellion at once, before it becomes like the powerful giant of flesh and blood that has just cost the country so many years of war and anguish and so many millions of treasure and lives to overcome.

British Agitation Against Aristocracy in the Army.

The movement which has been in progress for some time past in England with the view of popularizing the army by effecting a change in its system of command and a reduction in the cost of the establishment gains in public favor daily. It is a democratic movement directed against the aristocratic system of the purchase and sale of commissions, and also against the royalism of the maintenance of a huge standing army in time of peace. Mr. Mundella has given it parliamentary form and expression by his motion in the House of Commons for the adoption of the resolution, which we report by cable to-day. The debate which ensued—the points of which we have also telegraphed—goes to show that Premier Gladstone is placed officially between two fires. He cannot afford to cut loose from the members of the aristocracy who support his Ministry. He is not prepared to lead British radicalism. The motion for army reform was opposed by the Prime Minister and lost by an overwhelming majority. The political agitation in this direction will be maintained, notwithstanding. It is likely, indeed, to increase in force—*crecit eundo*—particularly after the British people have attempted to digest the huge money amounts—the millions of pounds sterling—which it is proposed to take from their pockets for the maintenance of the troops during the military year of 1871-72, as set forth in the HERALD to-day. Great Britain moves for legitimate economic reforms, in Parliamentary fashion, without the "reds," and will thus triumph in the end.

THE ADJOURNMENT HITCH in Congress seems still as far as ever from a settlement. The Senate is dead set on making a deadlock of it.

Spread of the Insurrection in France.

What we predicted would result from the continued inactivity of the French government has already occurred. Our despatches this morning report the spread of the insurrection of Lyons and Marseilles. In Lyons the mob have proclaimed the Commune and raised the red flag. By way of inducing the red republican Lyonnese to keep quiet M. Thiers has instructed the city authorities to provide them with work. We fear that he is too late. What will a few sous per day appear in the eyes of men who aspire to a general distribution of property? The Lyons mob, however, have not yet gone as far as their patriotic brothers of Marseilles, who appear to have seized the telegraph stations and cut off communication. It is not a difficult matter to imagine the events that are probably transpiring in that city.

That the situation in France is much graver than the Versailles government will admit is evident from the measures it is adopting to suppress the insurrection. M. Thiers appears to place his whole dependence in the volunteers and Gardes Mobile of the provinces, to whom he is making appeals which betray his doubts and apprehensions. But little or nothing is said about the regular army, neither is any intimation given that the thousands of imperial soldiers returning from Germany are organizing to take part in the work of restoring order. In addition, all the principal officers of the late imperial army who have returned from prison are retiring from the military service, without exception, the despatch says, although the name of General Lamiral is now referred to in connection with the military command of Paris. Is not their retirement very significant of their lack of confidence in the present government of France? In 1830, when Charles was driven from his throne; in 1848, when Louis Philippe was expelled, and in 1851, when the coup d'état restored the empire, but few army officers of any prominence resigned. What other cause than distrust of M. Thiers' government can be attributed to the retirement from the army of "all the principal officers, without exception?"

Any hope entertained that the Germans will aid in the restoration of order in France will be pretty nearly dispelled by the perusal of a letter addressed to the insurgent commander-in-chief by the Prussian general commanding at St. Denis. That officer declares that he will maintain "a passive and friendly attitude" as long as the terms of the preliminary treaty of peace are not violated. As the general could not have given such an assurance without authority we must conclude that Prince Bismarck adheres to his expressed determination not to interfere in the reorganization of the French government. Naturally enough the Paris insurgents are much elated by the friendly tone of the letter referred to, while the Parisians who oppose the insurrection suspect the Prussians of complicity with the rebellious movement. We believe the suspicion entirely without foundation. Bismarck wants the five milliards of francs war indemnity paid, and he knows very well that he never will get them from a red republican government.

It is stated that the "men of order" among the Paris National Guards are moving energetically to aid in suppressing the insurrection; but, as this report comes from Versailles, it must be taken with "many grains of allowance." What chance have they against the ferocious brutes of Montmartre and Belleville? The fact is that the prospect is very gloomy for France. Lyons and Marseilles have revolted; we expect Bordeaux and the other Southern cities to follow suit; and, with the regular army disaffected, M. Thiers will have no easy task in restoring order and tranquillity. As regards the army, a despatch says that General Lamiral will probably succeed General Vinoy as its commander. Lamiral is a dyed-in-the-wool imperialist, and was a Senator of the empire. We should rather have supposed that General de Wimpfen would have been appointed, as he is a bitter enemy of Napoleon and a supporter of the Orleans dynasty. Lamiral, however, is a good officer, and handled his troops with considerable skill in the battles before Metz.

The Brooklyn Bridge.

In advance of the completion of this grand structure the Brooklyn people are already beginning to exult over the vast increase in value which must accrue to property in that city. There is no doubt that, even now, in prospect of the completion of the bridge, property, especially on the high, airy and healthy grounds in the direction of Prospect Park, overlooking the bay, enjoying the advantages of a superb landscape and a delicious atmosphere, is taking an upward tendency, and that purchasers of homesteads are directing their attention thitherward. But the first necessity is to build the bridge. When that is done real estate in Brooklyn will have reached a very high value, and the population will undoubtedly grow in a few years, from its present figure of four hundred thousand, way up toward the census of the metropolis. But we must have the bridge before these dreams can be realized.

The work on the Brooklyn side is progressing rapidly and favorably. The caisson on our side of the river, we believe, is not yet laid, owing to the addition of certain improvements suggested by the fire which occurred in the Brooklyn caisson. It will not be long, however, before the foundations will be secured at both sides of the river, and then, when the substantial piers are erected, the rest of the work will not be very difficult.

FISK AGAIN.—The case of Fisk, Jr., against the Union Pacific Railroad Company is seemingly not destined to drop out of public sight. It was before Judge Blatchford yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, upon the rendering of a decision on certain points of a technical nature previously argued. The main point to be decided was the legality of taking from the files of the court the plaintiff's bill in equity, on the ground that it included the name of a debtor which did not appear in the title of the original suit, nor on the papers as they were officially filed, until after the removal of the suit from the State to the United States Court. As in all those cases the result is expense and delay—the old game of the boys and the frogs: what is play to one is death to the other. Erie has, however, a prolific spawn, and it seems that no amount of stoning will bring them from the field.

General Grant and the Republican Party—A Movement for Another Fight on the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

From the demoralized condition of the republicans in the House of Representatives, and especially in reference to Southern affairs before the delivery of the President's late message on the subject, and from the prompt falling into line of the conflicting factions in the action of the House upon this message, we are led to the inquiry, what can the republican party do without General Grant? And we are drawn to the conclusion that without him it can do nothing. From the 4th of March to the 23d the House was drifting about like a ship without a rudder in a gale of wind. The majority of the body would agree upon nothing, except a resolution to adjourn and go home, until some half dozen such resolutions had accumulated on the table of the Senate. The President, in an official communication, submits the necessity of some specific legislation looking to the suppression of the lawless marauders and their scenes of bloodshed and terror, which render "life and property insecure, and the collection of the revenue and the transportation of the mails dangerous in some of the States," and straightway the House assumes the character of an organized legislative body and proceeds to business.

In other words, the republican majority of the House, driven to the wall, acknowledged General Grant as the proper, responsible and authoritative head of the government and of the party. They begin to see that they must stick to General Grant to save themselves; that whatever objections they may have to his policy, or to his claims as a candidate for the succession, upon this thing, that thing, or the other thing, it is Hobson's choice with them, and that they must sink or swim with the administration. Mr. Sumner has fallen out with General Grant, and has pronounced him substantially faithless in his great office and incompetent to fill it. Mr. Fenton has become disgusted with the President in consequence of the appointment of the anti-Fenton, Mr. Murphy, as Collector of this port, and because of some other appointments distasteful to Mr. Fenton. By the same token Messrs. Gratz Brown and Carl Schurz of Missouri make a bolt from the party traces, and turn over the State into the possession of the democrats. To cap the climax, the old abolition republicans of New Hampshire, horrified at the removal of Mr. Sumner from his position as head of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, assist in turning over the Granite State to the jubilant democracy.

What next? Clearly, if things go on in this fashion, even six months longer, the republican party, from its intestine squabbles, will go the way of the democracy from the feuds between Douglas, Buchanan and the old Southern oligarchy. "A house divided against itself cannot stand," and upon whom can the republican house be united except General Grant? Upon Sumner, or Brown, or Trumbull, or Fenton, or Farnsworth? No. Each of these men has a little hobby, which may serve to disorganize the party in a State or a Congressional district, and altogether they may serve to clear the way for the democrats, but that is all. And it is so much easier to tear down than to build up that a few disaffected party leaders may undo the work in a year which has occupied thousands of men for many years. But this republican party has so far been a party of great and popular ideas, beginning with the idea of arresting the extension of slavery and culminating in the idea of civil and political equality embodied in the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, regardless of race or color. Now, with this whole programme carried out, the party, for want of a great idea, they say, is falling to pieces, as parties and empires do when they have fulfilled each its appointed mission.

General Grant, however, in this message to Congress on Southern outrages, has evidently adopted the idea that the battle on the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments is not yet fought through. He has been working at it through Senator Morton for some time, and so intimate are the relation upon this subject between the Senator and the President that the views of the one may be taken as those of the other. The President then holds with the Senator that the democratic party has not recognized, and does not and does not intend to recognize, the validity of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments—that no legislative gathering, no convention, or caucus, or meeting, or journal, or leader, or orator of the party (except General Blair, when plinned directly to it), has admitted the "validity" of these amendments—that the democrats universally reject or ignore them in speaking of the constitution; and that while the Southern democracy are openly organized and declared against these amendments, and are working by terrorism to nullify them, the Northern democracy are secretly aiding and abetting their Southern allies. The purpose of this movement is declared to be nullification, and that with the election of a democratic President and Congress negro civil and political equality will be practically abolished.

In the debate on the forthcoming bill on these Southern disorders we expect the democracy in Congress will be brought to this test question. If so, they will be wise to recognize the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments as parts of the constitution and "the supreme law of the land," for otherwise General Grant will flank them again.

ST. DOMINGO.—The news from the Dominican republic, via St. Thomas, is not favorable to the annexation party. General Luperon is moving with activity, having captured two positions, and at last accounts was preparing to march on Santiago. President Baez must be rendered uneasy, and it is now very evident that Ben Wade told the truth in his private letter when he asserted that if annexation did not take place at once the existing powers would be turned out by the insurgents. Notwithstanding that the Commissioners are going to report the feeling of the people of this mongrel Spanish American republic as being almost unanimous in favor of annexation, it strikes us that there are enough holding a totally different opinion to make it very warm for the others, and we would not be surprised to hear at any moment that Baez had left and that annexation had been killed by the Dominicans themselves.

The Pontiff and the Lay Powers.

Our special correspondence by mail from Rome is of unusual interest. The HERALD writers indicate, by a very interesting narrative of facts which have just transpired in the Holy City, that inasmuch as the Old World becomes alarmed at the consequences of the prevailing demoralizations of the hour, so do the Old World peoples turn their eyes more inquiringly towards the ancient centre of law, of executive right and of discipline for order. This movement appears to go on without much, if any, reference to the theological aspect, or the exhibition of any of the fiery feelings of old time polemical disputation. Victorious imperial Germany and humbled republican France were engaged in an active diplomacy near to the Chair of Peter. The Catholics of Germany forwarded Church tribute to the Pontiff. The Emperor of Germany had instructed his Ambassador as to the observance of a certain ministerial routine near the great neutral point. France had commissioned a new delegate. Italy remained in the discharge of her lay executive duties with a show of quasi authority. The city remained peaceful under the administration of two very opposite systems of rule—the bayonet and the breviary. Such agencies rarely harmonize. We are not surprised, therefore, to hear that the Pope complains that he is almost "a prisoner in the Vatican," while the King's officers assert that all his Holiness has to do is to stand forth on the altar as the anointed and revered representative of "a free church in a free State." The readers of the HERALD will be pleased to observe that the Holy Father receives genial and generous tributes of consolation from America. The free children of the Western republic give expression to their feeling of love or pity in plain language and with liberal hands. Beautiful young ladies from the United States have waited on his Holiness. "Young America" has had its male representatives at his Court. One of these, a New York "boy," of course, has already initiated a reform. Instead of falling on his knees as the Pope passed along the line of those who awaited a formal presentation, this juvenile stepped forward, grasped the hand of the old man and gave it a hearty shake. The Pope smiled. It appeared as if he really acknowledged the healing influence of the touch of an educated democracy. We hope that it may be so, as the Roman Pontiff may yet be called upon to reconstruct European society on a basis of a true and enduring reform.

Central and South America.

By special telegram to the HERALD from Jamaica we have later advices from Panama, giving interesting particulars regarding the situation in Central and South America. In Colombia the revolutionary party of the State of Boyaca had been successful, and quiet was again restored. In Peru very heavy rains had occurred, doing much damage, washing away bridges, houses and telegraph lines. The town of Lambayaque, containing twenty thousand inhabitants, had only three houses left standing. In Payta the water was three feet deep in the streets. In Bolivia peace has been fully restored. The people of Chile are violently opposed to the annexation of St. Domingo to the United States, and the government is called upon to protest against it as the first step towards annexing all of the Spanish American republics. The United States Minister to Salvador has notified that government on behalf of England, and the United States that in the existing war with Honduras the neutrality of the Honduras railroad must be observed. A large number of German emigrants to Lower California had arrived in Panama, and twenty-five of them deserted. The whole scheme was pronounced a swindle, and the German residents of Panama were about sending a protest to New York against it.

WILL GERMANY GO EAST?—By a cable telegram from Bucharest we are informed that while the Germans in Roumania were engaged, in celebrating the anniversary of the Emperor William's birth they were assailed in a violent manner by a city mob, when a free fight ensued. The North German Consul was assaulted and handled very roughly by the rioters. This intelligence exhibits the actual working of Eastern nativism against German progress, and this induces to a repetition of the question which we placed before the readers of the HERALD a few days since. Will North Germany be forced to march East, "head off" France, and it may be, meet Russia at the Holy Shrines? Prince Charles of Roumania is a Hohenzollern. He is exceedingly rich, but may require the presence of a solid friendly army support after the arrangement of a family *quid pro quo*.

THE SENATE YESTERDAY slipped entirely away from the question of Ku Klux and discussed the Deficiency Appropriation bill. The only portion of it disposed of was an amendment providing for a distribution of money and clothing to the poor of the District of Columbia. While Senators seem reluctant to take any very stringent measures for the relief of the darkies down South from the terrors of the Ku Klux, they are very ready to take care of those darkies of the District, who, according to Messrs. Logan and Thurman, sport umbrellas in rainy weather and gold spectacles on fine days.

BRITISH PLAN OF NEGOTIATING WITH CHINA.—"A man-of-war in each of the five treaty ports, with orders to act in case of outrage, after communicating with the Legation in Peking"—such is the reply which Earl Granville gave in the House of Lords last night to remarks which were made by Earl Grey and the Duke of Somerset with reference to the treatment of British subjects in the Asiatic empire. Lord Granville has disclosed a most decisive plan of diplomacy with the Chinese. It will be effectual almost certainly.

THE CITY POST OFFICE.—The mail business of this city, which is the great entrepot and universal distributor of mail matter to the whole country, is vastly increasing every day. The figures show that three thousand bags of letters, papers and pamphlets, weighing in the aggregate a hundred and fifty tons, pass through the New York Post Office during every twenty-four hours. To receive and deliver this immense amount of matter requires the services of five hundred clerks and three hundred carriers. How they can work and